HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. VI. WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1825. No. 275.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

***** Members of the Sunday** School and Bible societies of Orange county who are in arrears, and others having funds in their hands for the use of these societies, will please forward the same immediately to Wm. Huntington, treasurer, as it has become necessary to procure a new supply of books. It is hoped the importance of these institutions will be sufficiently apparent to induce a prompt compliance with this request.

May 2. 72—

NEW GOODS.

WE have received from New York and Philadelphia, a general and choice assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

which we are disposed to sell on liberal terms. Our customers and the public are invited to call and examine, as we deem it unnecessary to give a long list of articles with pretty names.

J. P. Sneed & Co.

P. S. Those in arrears are earnestly requested to make payment.

May 14 74—3w

$ 10 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 14th inst. a bound boy by the name of *Nelson Howington*. He took with him a small bay horse, ten or twelve years old, stout made, with some white in his fore head, about four feet nine or ten inches high, with one white hind foot, shod before. The boy had on, when he went away, a blue homespun coat and pantaloons, and a wool hat; he is about seventeen years old, stout made, and has on the right side of his head a tetterworm, or some thing like what is called the scald head, full plump eye. Ten dollars will be given to any person who will deliver the said boy to me, either with or without the horse, six miles south east of Hillsborough.

W. N. Pratt.

May 17. 74—3w

NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, having been sworn in as executors to the last will of David Caldwell, deceased, at November term last, do hereby notify all those having claims against the deceased to present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery: and those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

John W. Caldwell,
Robert Caldwell.

Guilford, N. C. April 29th, 1825. 72—3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of William H. Whitted, deceased, at February term of Orange county court, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said deceased, to bring them forward within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

James Webb, *Ex'r.*

March 29 67—3m

State of North-Carolina,
PERSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1825.

Downey Wade vs. *William Evans.* } Original attachment—levied on lands.

It appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless he appear at the next term of this court to be holden on the first Monday in August next, replevy the property levied, and plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Jesse Dickens, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 37½ 67—3m

Just Published, and for Sale at this Office, Price 25 cents,

A REVIEW

Of the Sermon preached before the Bible Society of North Carolina, by the Right Rev. John S. Ravenscroft, D D. Bishop of the diocese of North-Carolina. By the Rev. John Witherspoon, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Hillsborough.

The proceeds of this work, after defraying the expense, will be given to the Bible Society of North-Carolina.

March 16. 65—

FOR SALE.

Three first rate work Horses, and 3000 lbs. excellent Bacon.

Inquire at this office.

April 12. 69—

INVASION OF CUBA &c

By the schooner James Monroe, capt. Bush, arrived at Norfolk from New Orleans, and 14 days from Balize, the editors of the Beacon have received New Orleans papers and prices current from the 18th to 23d inclusive from which some very important and interesting extracts, both political and commercial are made. Among the former will be fund a letter from Alvarado, of date March 28, announcing a meditated invasion of the island of Cuba by the Mexican government with a force of 12 or 13,000 men, under the orders of Gen. Santa Anna, then concentrating at Campeachy; 1300 of whom, well equipped, sailed that day under convoy from Alvarado, to join the expedition, in 6 transports, among which was the brig Margaret Wright, Capt. Chamberlain, late of Norfolk. The letter encloses the proclamation of Gen. Santa Anna, from which our readers may derive a more correct idea of what is contemplated by this military enterprise, as it more particularly defines its object and extent.

The reader will observe the intimation in the letter, that Bolivar is to unite with Santa Anna in giving certain success to the expedition.

To the politeness of Mr. Wilie, the editor of the Price Current, the editors of the New Orleans Merchantile Advertiser of the 20th April are indebted for the following extract of a letter, dated

Alvarado, March 28, 1825.

DEAR SIR—This morning I had the pleasure of receiving your package of papers with the Price Current, for which I feel greatly obliged to you—they are the first I have seen from your quarter since my arrival in this country—I hope you received those sent you by the Cecil.

We have been all bustle here of late, making an effort to wage war with Cuba, by sending troops to Campeachy, where report says, 12 or 13,000 men are concentrating to invade the Island of Cuba, by the way of checkmating the famous castle of St. Juan De Ulloa; 1300 men, well equipped, went out of this port this morning in six merchant vessels taken as transports; the brig Margaret Wright, Chamberlain, of Norfolk, Virginia, the others were English, French and one of this country, under convoy of two heavy gun boats. This government pays them extravagantly well, and has better credit for liberality than any other.

The government armed schooner Iguala, and a gun boat succeeded in capturing a Spanish goverament armed felucca from Cuba, which had supplied the castle, and was returning. A report is in circulation here to-day that Bolivar will join St. Anna with troops, and with such forces for the invasion as to render success certain, the soldiers enlisted from this country are well adapted for such an enterprise. I enclose you the proclamation of St. Anna which may be worth publishing. The independence of that Island, I fear, will ruin its agriculture, and injure the commerce of the United States; I leave to futurity and events as they transpire.

PROCLAMATION.

The commanding general of the state of Yucatan, to the division destined for the Island of Cuba.

SOLDIERS!—You will, for some days, leave your own soil to occupy that of a neighbouring enemy. Your object should be the possession of one of the principal fortresses of Havana.—The state of war in which we are placed with the Spanish nation, the interests of this country, and clamors of good men in the Island of Cuba, who have petitioned for aid, however trifling, from the Mexican republics, authorize the present undertaking. Occupy an enemy's position by a military manœuvre, doing away injury to the nation, and securing advantages instead thereof, and dilivering a country of brothers, are inappreciable services which I cannot decline.

Soldiers! The operation you are about to execute is the first of a combined plan. The military and many of the inhabitants will co-operate with you for its fulfilment. You will maintain, at every hazard, the position you are to occupy until I can join you.

Soldiers! Your are going to perform for your country a most important service, the effecting of which will elevate you to the rank of heroes. You are about to secure the independence of this republic forever, as well as that of the island of Cuba.

Soldiers! the nation confides to your valor and virtue, the destiny of thousands. I cannot doubt, but that fifteen hundred men animated with intentions like yours, will be enough to intimidate and even vanquish the handful of mercenary soldiers, whom the captain general of that island can count [illegible] otherwise, we have [illegible] of forces in the single province of Yucatan, to perform it with activity and enthusiasm.

ANTONIO LOPEZ de Santa ANNA.
Campeachy, March 7, 1825.

Havana.—Direct accounts received at Pensacola from Cuba, present a lamentable picture of the state of affairs in that island. The system of proscription had been extended to females, and every woman who appeared in the streets with any part of her dress of the color called "of the constitution," was immediately stripped by the lowest of the rabble, "guided by the monks, who encouraged the populace in the perpetration of these infamies." All officers in Havana who five years ago were active in promoting the constitution, even though they had since been pardoned for that offence, were under orders for arrest, and it was known that similar orders had been received from Spain respecting private individuals, which, however, were not to be enforced till the military were *purged*. The philanthropic Bishop of Havana had been ordered to Madrid; but aware of the consequence if Ferdinand got him there he feigned sickness, and his popularity rendering it unsafe to use force, the governor imposed a fine on him of four thousand dollars for disobedience, which was instantly paid.—"Such (says the Pensacola Gazette) are the roses which grow in the gardens managed by kings; irradiated by the fawning, heartless smiles of their courtiers, and wartered by the tears of the miserable victims of tyranny."

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

Sixty of the principal banking and commercial houses of Paris had presented an address to the king, in which they entreated his majesty, after the example of England, to send consuls to South America, and to make commercial treaties with all the nations where French vessels had liberty to enter. The merchants of Bordeaux had also signed a similar address, and all the chambers of commerce in the kingdom were acting simultaneously for the same object.

A project for the suppression of piracy and other acts of violence on the high seas, had been adopted in the chamber of deputies by a majority of 232.

The coronation of the king of France had been fixed for the 29th inst. instead of the first June. The Duke of Northumberland, accompanied by a grand retinue of the English nobility, had arrived in Paris to assist at the ceremony. A number of promotions were to take place on this occasion. Three thousand applications had been made for peerages.

It was rumoured that General Vives, Captain General of Cuba, was to be recalled by Ferdinand.

The states general have granted 8,000,000 of florins for repairing the damages of the late inundations. 250 persons, 14,000 head of cattle, and 1500 houses were destroyed in the single province of Over Yssel. The damages elsewhere were incalculable.

In the province of Upper-Hesse, 9 or 10,000 people are about to emigrate to America. An agent is there from Brazil.

A very affecting trial for forgery took place at Bristol. Mr. Savary, a young man, the son of a respectable banker of that city, plead guilty at the bar to a charge of forging a bill of exchange, signed with a fictitious name. The plea of "Guilty" was wholly unexpected by the court, and being delivered in a firm voice produced a great effect particularly on the judge, Lord Gifford, who changed colour and remained silent for some time. At length looking earnestly in the prisoner's face, he inquired if he had been induced to make that plea by the hope of pardon. —He replied he had done it deliberately. His lordship told him to consider a short time before he determined to persevere in that plea, the prisoner "shook his head, reclined on his hand, and again covered his face, agitated by grief"

Clerk of the Arraigns, 'Shall I enter the verdict, my Lord?'

The Recorder. "Wait a short time."

The prisoner was then removed; and on being brought back, and saying that he persisted in his plea, the judge putting on his black cap, addressed him in a very solemn manner, and after urging him not to indulge the hope of a pardon, proceeded to pronounce the sentence of death. The prisoner seemed to lose all power of breathing, and dropped down his head. Mr. Smith, one of the prosecutors, who had before attempted to address the [illegible] through the crowd, by [illegible] and very agitating [illegible] Lord [illegible]

LUDICROUS PARODY

Topers, drunkards and swaggerers! hear me for your own sakes, and lay aside your tankards, that you may hear: believe me for your welfare, and have respect to your welfare, that you may believe; censure me in your sober moments, and be sober that you may be better judge. If there be any around this table, any dear lover of ardent spirits, to him I say, that Stingo's love of ardent spirits was not less than his. If then that lover demands why Stingo rose against ardent spirits, this is my answer—not that I love ardent spirits less, but that I loved health and sound constitution more. Had you rather that ardent spirits were ruling, and die all rum burnt knaves, than that ardent spirits were contemned, to live stout, hardy yeomen? As ardent spirits were pleasant, I tasted them; as they were exhilirating, I sipped them; as they recruited my spirits, I drank them; but as they were ruinous, I spurned them. There are tast for their pleasantness, sips for their exhiliration, drams for their recruiting powers; but banishment and detestation for their ruinous tendency.

Who is here, so brutal as would be a drunkard? If any, gulp, hiccup, reel; for him have I offended. Who is here so foolish as to be a swaggerer? If any, brawl; for him have I offended. Who is here so mad that will not mind his health? If any, let fever speak his burning rage; for him have I offended. I pause for a reply. None. Then none have I offended. I have done no more to ardent spirits than you should do to Stingo. The act of their banishment is recorded in the private pages of Stingo's journal; their usefulness not extenuated wherein they were worthy; nor their injurious tendency enforced for which they were banished.

Here comes the dealer in ardent spirits, mourning over a broken junk bottle, who though he had no hand in its destruction, shall reap advantage from the loss; a piece of silver in its stead; and which of you will not? With this I depart, that as I banished ardent spirits for the good of my patients, I have reserved the same punishment for myself, whenever it shall please you to inflict it.

From the New-Orleans Merc. Adv.

"New way of raising the wind."

A man dressed like a gentleman, goes into a barber's shop. Barber do I want shaving? Yes, sir—set down if you please; down he sets and is shaved by the barber; after dressing throws the barber half a dollar; here is your change sir; never mind I never carry such trifles about me; after he is gone, the barber says to his journeymen and apprentices, what a gentleman! if all my customers were so liberal, I should soon get rich. In a few days, he calls again at the shop, gets shaved, and tells the barber he has no change. Never mind, sir, it makes not the least difference; a day or two afterwards, calls again and gets shaved, in going out he throws the barber a dollar—your change, sir; never mind it, keep it. He must be rich! Oh, what a liberal gentleman, &c. all hands exclaim. A short time afterwards calls again; while he is getting shaved, a servant girl calls at the door, is Mr.—, in? Yes, come in; Mrs. desired me to ask you for twenty dollars. Why did not your mistress ask for it before I left home? I don't know, sir! It is impossible for me to go home again before three o'clock, and your mistress knew I did not bring more than sufficient to pay my carriage hire with me this morning. Barber, have you twenty dollars that you can spare till evening? Yes, sir! here it is at your service—calls again the next day, I am sorry I was detained by company at dinner, that I could not call yesterday evening as I promised. Never mind sir, I was not afraid of it. Have you any blank checks on the United States' bank? No, sir, but I'll step next door and get one—while writing the check. Oh! barber, have you thirty dollars by you? Yes sir, well then I'll write the check for fifty as I do not want to draw such a [illegible] twenty dollars. The poor unsuspecting barber gives him the thirty dollars; on presenting the check, the teller looks astonished, first at the check and then at the barber—is it not good sir? Yes, the check is good enough but the drawer has made no deposits. The poor barber tries in vain to get sight of the "gentleman;" he is never to have the honour again of shaving him.

It is said (but I do not say it) that the above actually took place in the good city of New Orleans not many years ago. SHAVER.

From the New-Haven Register.

NEWSPAPER BORROWERS.

We have heard hundreds of complaints from our subscribers, respecting their troublesome neighbors; but have never been able to hit upon a plan to remove the cause of the evil—which is nothing more nor less in nine cases out of ten, than the sin of covetousness. There are thousands of persons possessed of houses and lands and much goods, who are so poor in spirit, that they depend on their neighbours, who are in moderate circumstances, to furnish them with newspapers. We have even had some of our subscribers discontinue their papers for a time, because they could not obtain them; and in many cases they suffered a total loss. A subscriber who has been much harrassed and vexed by newspaper borrowers, has sent us the following note, which shows that he is resolved to afford his neighbors still greater accommodations:

Mr. Barber—Please send me until further orders, six papers weekly, so that I may be able to serve five of my *rich* neighbours at once, and have one paper for myself and family.

A friend to the Printer.

From the Charlotte (N C.) Journal, May 3.

Bounty for Murder!—We notice in the Halifax Free Press, an advertisement for two runaway negroes, a man and his wife, in which the owner offers *fifty dollars* for the fellow alive, and *one hundred dollars!* for his "head alone, and no questions asked!!" The negro is about *sixty* years of age, can read, and is represented as possessing "great spirit and sound judgment;" and the only crime specified, is absconding from his master! For this the laws of the country are to be insulted, the character of the state scandalized, the morals of society outraged, by the offer of a reward for his murder! There can be no question, that if any one shall be tempted by the paltry reward of one hundred dollars, to deprive of life a fellow being, the curse of the murderer, and the punishment of the murderer will fall on him. The guilt incurred by an accessary, is not less certain, and exposes him to the same severe penalty. It is laid down as a rule, "that he who in any wise commands or counsels another to commit an unlawful act;" and an accessary to murder, robbery, &c. before the fact, is subject to the same punishment as he who does the deed.

Such advertisements as these have a most pernicious influence on our character abroad—they find their way into books of travels, and are seized with avidity by the malicious and the ignorant, to blacken our reputation, and to stigmatize us as a band of lawless wretches and unfeeling murderers. The laws of the state do not permit such violations of the moral feelings of the community; and they should be exerted to punish and repress them.

The editor of the Norfolk Herald, among others, was requested to copy the advertisement into his paper; but he would not permit the pages of his truly respectable Journal to be soiled by such a production. We copy the following article from the last Herald, because it is creditable to him, both as a man and as the conductor of a public print:

"The editor of Halifax 'Free Press' will do us a kindness by withdrawing the name of this paper from the advertisement of negro Seneca. We should be entitled to demand five dollars for its insertion; but no consideration could induce us to publish so great a libel upon the morals of the age we live in."

A letter of the 7th March, from Algiers, published in the London papers, gives a detailed account of the earthquake at Belida. Of 15,000 inhabitants, only 300, and some of them wounded, are said to have escaped. 280 children were crushed in the ruins of one school. 7000 bodies horribly mutilated, had been extricated from the ruins. The troops whom the Dey had sent to superintend and assist in the work of relief, had been attacked and put to flight by the Cobail descendants of the ancient Numidians.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, May 25.

We are again under the mortifying necessity of apologizing for the appearance of a half sheet. When about to prepare paper for printing this week, we found that our paper-maker had, by mistake, sent us a bundle of broken paper, from which we could with difficulty cull sufficient for this half sheet. This, however, will be of the less consequence at present, owing to the great dearth of news. We shall seek an opportunity, in the course of the summer, when any thing of interest shall present itself, to make up for this deficiency.

HAIL STORM.

On Thursday last, about one o'clock, this place was visited by a most tremendous and destructive hail storm, accpanied with thunder and lightning; and one which, in the size of the hailstones, is seldom if ever equalled. An almost total destruction of glass, in the windows exposed to the west, was the immediate consequence. Though it lasted but two or three minutes, the hail completely covered the ground. A heavy rain immediately followed. We measured some hail stones which were six inches and seven eights in circumference, and we have been told some were found which measured eight inches and a half. Three or four miles west of this place we have been informed they were larger than goose eggs. The direction of the storm was from west to east, and it decreased in violence as it progressed forward. How far west of this place the storm commenced, we have not yet learned; the damage extended but to a few miles below, and its breadth was very limited. Several fine fields of wheat, cotton, &c. were destroyed, and the fruit trees very much injured; and by some individuals this calamity will be sorely felt.

We understand that Josiah Crudup, esq has offered himself as a candidate for congress from this district, in opposition to W. P. Mangum, esq.

Several of the state legislatures have voted thanks and applause to Mr. Monroe, the ex president. "We wish," says the editor of the National Gazette, "that they had annexed grants of land. These complimentary resolutions are good things; but might be rendered better."

A destructive fire occurred at Philadelphia on the 9th inst. which is stated to have destroyed upwards of twenty houses.

The citizens of Perquotank county, at a public meeting held for the purpose at Elizabeth city on the 3d instant, resolved to establish a colonization society, auxiliary to the American colonization society, established at Washington city, of which Isaac Overman was chosen president; Enoch Sawyer and Wm. Martin, vice presidents; J. C. Ehringhaus, secretary; Benjamin Sutton, treasurer; and Joseph Pritchard, Charles Grice, Tho. L. Shannonhouse, Wm Gregory, Exum Newby, and Caleb White, managers.

We are gratified to learn, that the legislature of our sister state, South Carolina, has followed our example, in directing a mineralogical and geological examination of their state. We observe a notice in the last state Gazette, published at Columbia, from Mr. Vanuxem, the professor of mineralogy and geology in the South-Carolina college, calling upon those citizens who feel themselves interested in the scientific prosperity of their country, to contribute their aid in promoting the enlightened views of the government by giving information to him where may probably be found any of the metals, or their ores, precious stones, or any other that may be deemed useful or curious; combustible substances, as coal and sulphur; saline materials, fossils, shells, &c. This examination of Mr. Vanuxem, being confined, (as is professor Olmsted's in this state,) to the college vacations, he states, that he will be able this year to visit only the districts of Pendleton, Greenvill, Spartenburg, York and the upper part of Abbeville, commencing with the latter about the middle of the month of June.

In the legislature of Connecticut, the governor has transmitted a communication from the war department, informing them that an engineer from the United States' engineer corps, had been directed to survey a canal route from Lake Memphrymagog, through Barnet, in the state of Vermont, thence through the valley of Connecticut along Connecticut river, to the tide waters of Long Island Sound, and requesting that state to send an agent to meet the engineer at Barnet, on the 10th instant. This route would afford a communication with Canada. The communication was referred to a select committee. *Nat. Int.*

Florida.—From a statement in the St. Augustine Herald, it appears that the population of Florida is very rapidly increasing. At the meeting of the first council 1822, the territory was divided into four counties; in 1823 two more were added, and in 1825 five more; making the present number eleven. The editor of the Herald supposes that before the lapse of a year, there will be such accessions to the population as will render it necessary to increase the number to 20. and by the time the census is taken which has been ordered, the number of inhabitants will be sufficient to entitle the territory to admission into the union as an independent state. *N. Y Obs.*

We have seen a letter from New-York, which states that such was the unprecedented demand for houses, on the 1st instant, in that city, that near 300 families assembled in the Park, having no home in which they could deposit their furniture, and shelter themselves. The letter further states that, in the evening, the prison doors were thrown open for the reception of the houseless, and many availed themselves of the privilege of a night's abode there. Some of the most repectable inhabitants were glad to get possession of houses which were so unfinished as not even to have the sashes fitted or chimney pieces fixed. *Nat. Jour.*

Cincinnati, Ohio, is represented as highly flourishing, and buildings of all kinds are going up. The National Crisis says there is scarcely a tenement, however humble, that is not inhabited; and that more are called for than can at present be had. A number of new steamboats are now on the stocks, and several more are contracted for. *Ib.*

New York, May 10.

State of the City—New York never saw such days as the present since it was a city—All kinds of active business prospers, except law business, which, if we may believe the loud and general complaint of the profession, with scarcely a dissentient, languishes. Such has been the tide of population which has, during the past and the present year, set towards this city, that habitations cannot be had; shops and stores command double rents to what they did the last season, and still the demand cannot be supplied; the streets are so obstructed by the great number of buildings going up and pulling down, that they have become almost impassable, and a scene of bustle, noise and confusion prevails, that no pen can describe, nor any but an eye witness imagine. *Evening Post.*

Antidote against Poisons—A correspondent of the London Literary Gazette, alluding to the numerous cases of death from accidental poisonings, and particularly to the melancholy fate of the late royal academician, Mr. Owen, adds:—"I may venture to affirm, there is scarce even a cottage in this country that does not contain an invaluable, certain, and immediate remedy for such events, which is nothing more than a desert spoonful of made mustard, mixed in a tumbler glass of warm water, and drank immediately: it acts as an instantaneous emetic, is always ready, and may be used with safety in any case where one is required.—By a mistake, where a gentleman took a full ounce of poison instead of salts, the casters were fortunately at hand, and no doubt an invaluable life was preserved to his family by giving the mustard directly. By making this simple antidote known, you may be the means of saving many a fellow creature from an untimely end."

By the arrival of the Susan and Elizabeth, Capt. Gray, we learn that flour is again dull at Gibraltar; Philadelphia flour is quoted at $6 7 8. The order for opening the port of Cadiz was suspended it is supposed by intrigue. There has been rain at Gibraltar, and considerable quantities of wheat have arrived.

The blind restored to sight—A young man in Louisiana had been blind about ten years, during which time he married and became the father of three children. Having heard of the skill of Dr. Louatut of New Orleans as an oculist, he hastened to put himself under his care, leaving his wife and children at Baton Rouge. A fortnight had scarcely elapsed when his sight was completely restored, and he enable to go and *see* his wife and children for the first time.

Cumberland, Md. May 9.

Col. Abert, U. States' Topographical engineer, with his brigade, has been engaged, for the last week, at making surveys and levels along the Potomac, eastward of this place, on the contemplated route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. This brigade will proceed down the Potomac, to tide water. On Wednesday last, they encamped within six miles of this place.

Gettysburg (Pa.) May 11.

Increase of population.—On Tuesday night the 3d instant, the wife of Mr. John Livingston, of Straban township, about four miles from this borough, was delivered of *four* children, three daughters and a son, who were all living and likely to do well at the last accounts. We have been informed that Mrs. John Raffiesberger, a Mrs. Harburgh, and one or two others, in this county, have had three children at a birth, within the last year; but the above is something extraordinary, even for Adams county. Mr. Livingston being in rather reduced circumstances, we are happy to say, that a considerable sum, for his use, has been collected in this place.

Little Rock, April 12.

We learn by a gentleman from Batesville, that a duel was fought, at or near that place, a few days since, between two *Colored Gentlemen*, one belonging to Col. —— of Crawford county, and the other to a gentleman of Batesville, in which the former was severely, though not dangerously wounded. We forbear to mention the names of combatants, as we understand the further effusion of blood has been happily stayed by the timely mandate of their respective masters, and that a reconciliation was likely to take place between the parties, through the mediation of their mutual friends.

This "affair," we understand, originated in consequence of a rivalship between the parties, in which one of the *fair sex* was concerned. *Gazette.*

Emigraton to Hayti.—A friend has put into our hands a file of Port au Prince papers to the 17th ult. inclusive. In one of them we find an official publication dated the 12th of April, which states that after the 15th of June next, the government will not pay any expense for passages, &c. of emigrants, of which all owners and masters of vessels are desired to take particular notice.

The societies established in this county to promote the cause of emigration to Hayti, are also informed by this publication, that the government will not, after the above mentioned date, allow any sum to assist in the transportation of emigrants who may wish to come to Hayti. They will only hereafter be allowed four months rations, and pieces of land, of which they shall have the exclusive right, after paying the proper value.

These measures have been adopted by the government, in consequence, as is said, of the base speculations which have been carried on not only by some of the emigrants themselves, but also by foreign agents of vessels. *N. Y. Gazette.*

From the New York Evening Post.

Opinion corrected—Some time since, having stated that it had recently been decided by the court of the last resort in South Carolina, that "an endorser on a note may be a competent witness to invalidate a note," we took occasion to add that "the law had been decided otherwise in this state." And had we stopped here, it would have been precisely correct. But trusting to memory alone, without further examination, we added also, that it had been long since settled, that "no one whose name was attached to any written instrument, can be a competent witness to invalidate or *support such instrument:*" such being our impression at that moment. But seeing this opinion several times quoted by more than one of the most respectable of the southern papers, and among the rest by the National Intelligencer, we have been induced to look into it more narrowly, and now find ourselves in candor called upon to acknowledge that we laid down the law in terms too broad; the words in italic, being gratuitously added, are erroneous and irrelative. We now beg leave, therefore, to lay down the law, as settled in this state, to be, that an endorser is not a competent witness as to any facts that go to *invalidate a note in its inception;* as by shewing the want of consideration, or illegality: but he is admissible to prove any facts arising subsequent to the due execution of the note; even though they go to destroy the title of the holders.

A young lady by the name of Preble, at Woolwich, Me. in full health, fell dead at the foot of her brother's bed, while he, then in his last moments, was addressing her. They were both buried in the same grave.

This seems to be the season in the city of New York for the meeting of their societies. The principal of these is the American Bible Society, which held its ninth anniversary on the 12th inst. The governor of the state presided, supported by Mr. Thompson and col. Varick. The meeting was uncommonly full[er] [than] the ministers of the [gos]pel. The annual report is very long [and] [co]ntains a great deal of voluntary contributions for the building of the society's house) at $46,501, and the payments from the treasury for the same period a 47,599. They acknowledge the receipt of a legacy of $2000 from the late Mr. Benschoten; also the donations of Dr. Marshman's translation of a bible into Chinese, and 27 volumes from a distinguished Roman Catholic Ecclesiastic in the island of Cuba.

Confession of a Convict—At the court of sessions, held at the City Hall of New York in April last, one Joseph Berril, *alias dictus*, Riley, was tried on an indictment for constructive larceny, in feloniously appropriating to his own use $500, the amount of a check on the Chemical bank; also a check on Fulton bank for $250; for both which he drew the money; and $1000 in cash: but by one of those quibbling distinctions which are sometimes heard in courts of law, and no where else, he was acquitted by a verdict of *not guilty*. Afterwads at the same court he was convicted of stealing a box of cigars, and condemned to the penitentiary for three years. While undergoing the penalty he had incurred he has confessed that he actually stole the above sums of money, where he can at any time find them again, but the hardened villain refuses to tell where, only on condition of being pardoned.

A London paper contains an account of the combat between "the Lion Nero, and six English Mastiffs." The fight was a short one; five of the dogs being killed or disabled, with but little ceremony, by the monarch of the forest. The match was for five thousand sovereigns.

Horrid Murder.—At the Limeric Assizes, in Ireland, Patrick Cusack, Edmond Hall, and Eleanor Ryan, were lately found *guilty* of the murder of John Ryrn, the husband of the latter culprit. Ryan was a respectable farmer. They first made him drunk, then put a rope round his neck, and dragged him to the floor; after which they cut off his right arm and leg, bent the other arm and leg, and then put him upon a large fire. Mrs. Ryan fainted when sentence of death was pronounced: she appeared to be about 28 years of age. Cusack and Eleanor Ryan were executed on the 11th inst. at Limeric. The woman was penitent and resigned: Cusack was less firm.—Hall has been respited.

A pirate caught.— On Friday, a seafaring man, of the name of John L. Skeese, was brought up to the New York police, under the following circumstances:—He had shipped on board the brig Harriet at Campeachy, bound to Baltimore, being a stranger to the concern, and a considerable quantity of cochineal was on board.—The owner, fearing the pirates, entreated the captain to put to sea before the people on shore knew what he had on board, This Skeese begged permission to go on shore for his bedding, and would take no refusal. He obtained an hour's permission to be absent, and came on board, and just at dark the captain got under weigh. In going out of the harbor, it being dark and rainy, the captain ordered Skeese to keep a look out for the sunken wreck; and Skeese, instead of guiding him correctly, led him to within 20 yards of the sunken wreck, with the evident intention of destroying the vessel. The captain discovered his danger just in time to avoid it, and he threatened the mate seriously for his conduct. Just at the moment the supercargo told the captain that through the haze of the night, he discovered a piratical boat making for the vessel—the captain ordered the guns to be cleared for action and the mate assisted with alacrity. The supercargo brought up the captain's pistols and laid them on the hen coop, when Skeese seized them, and threatened to shoot the captain; he ran forward and hailed the boat in Spanish, telling them to come on board, and swearing he would have the cochineal. At this time, the boat was within 20 yards of the ship, when a fresh breeze sprung up, and she escaped. Skeese was secured by the crew, brought back to Campeachy, and was sent in irons on board the Susanna, capt. Tier, for Havanna, which ship was wrecked on the Collorado, and Skeese escaped. He was found on board the brig Elizabeth Sturges, for Alvarado, shipped as mate, and was brought up, and committed.

A Mexican Journal extend the plan from the republic of Colombia, and proposes a grand *American confederacy*, for the protection of the liberties of the New World. It sketches a general congress to meet in any part of Floridas which the United States may designate an expedition to be fitted out with combined forces of the confederation, of 30 ships of war and several thousand troops *against* the Island of Cuba; and an Amphictyonic council to be afterwards formed in the Havana, to name a general to command the forces of the confederation, &c. The United States will scarcely accede to any *alliances* or *confederacies* of this description. She is most anxious for the emancipation of the new world—she is most willing to [trade] with Great Britain, in the [mean]time measures for staying any uni[on] which may be made or meditated by the holy allies of Europe against the liberties of the new world. But it does not consist with our duty to ourselves, to form "entangling alliances" with states, whose constitutions are not established, and whose characters may not assimilate with our own. Nor does it consist with the pacific duties which we owe to Spain, to unite in a confederacy against any of her posessions. The republic of Columbia will find in the letter which Mr. Gaul the secretary of state, addressed to the commissioners of Hayti in July last, some of the political reasons which should induce us to decline the confederacy which she invites us to join at the isthmus of Panama.—She declines a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, which Hayti proposes—and some of these reasons are equally applicable to her own proposition to the United States. *Enquirer.*

FOREIGN ACCOUNTS.

By the Howard packet-ship arrived at New York from Havre, we have Paris dates to the 13th and London the 8th May. The political news is not very important; but the commercial intelligence is rather interesting. In *France*, despite of the wavering course of the government, considerable interest begins to manifest itself in relation to the South American States; and the bankers and others of Paris had presented to the king a strong representation, in favor of the appointment of consular agents, after the example of Great Britain and the United States.—Whether this step, or any other course contrary to the will of the Holy Alliance would be taken, was not certainly known; but it is hoped that M. DE VILLELE and his party will find the current of public opinion too strong to be resisted, and that the more liberal and wise system of policy will prevail. In *Spain*, completea narchy appears to reign; and after giving credit to one half only of the accounts before us, it would seem almost impossible to add to the difficulties of the government, or the misery and distress of the people. Is there no remedy? Will not France withdraw her forces, and afford one more opportunity to that unfortunate and oppressed nation to right itself? What does she fear, what can she hope! Is there any danger that Spain, under a more enlightened system, may become too powerful a neighbor? Or, does CHARLES X. still labor under the delusion, that by continuing to support Ferdinand VII. on the throne, he can make his cousin a wiser man or better ruler, or more acceptable to the Spaniards? From *Greece*, the rumors, as usual, are various and contradictory: and one, which we are loth to believe, is that the chief Odysseus had abandoned the cause of his country and united his forces with the barbarous bands of her infidel impressors—an act of double treachery, which the world would not besitate to denounce as among the most odious of crimes. With respect to the markets, the present accounts both from England and the continent are yet more encouraging than the last advices: and we feel a lively satisfaction in repeating to our readers, who are more or less interested, the pleasing assurance not only of the great probability of the existing rates of American produce being supported, but that a strong confidence begins to be felt that prices have not yet attained their maximum, and will go still higher.

MARRIED,

In Nash county, on the 5th inst. JOSIAH CRUDUP, esq. of Wake, to Miss MARY BODDIE, daughter of George Boddie, esq. of the former county.

Public Meeting.

AT a meeting of the citizens of Orange, at the court house, on Tuesday the 24th inst Gen. Jehu Bird in the chair, and John W. Norwood acting as secretary, it was resolved that another meeting of the citizens be held at the court house, immediately after the adjournment of court, on Thursday next, the 26th inst. for the purpose of discouraging the practice of treating at and previous to elections; and also to nominate candidates to be supported by the freemen of Orange at the next annual election.

Hillsborough, May 24. 75—

COTTON GINS

FOR SALE.

I HAVE received from Mecklenburg a lot of Cotton Gins, made by *Wm. T. Alexander*, who, as a Gin maker, ranks amongst the first in the state. Some of his Gins are in operation in this county, and are highly commended. A constant supply will be kept throughout the year.

D. Yarbrough

May 23. 75—

$10 Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, in Orange county, on the 11th March last, my negro man BEN. He is about 21 or 22 year old, has a dull look, and is of a yellow complexion; his eyelashes curls; and when spoken to, stammers a little; he has a large scar on one of his knees; is about five feet eight or nine inches high; he was raised near the plantation, in Person county; his clothing not recollected; he was supposed to have been seen near Simeon Cochran's in Person and Slade's old store in Caswell. I will give the above reward to any person who will confine him in any jail, and all reasonable expenses paid if delivered to me at my father's, in Person county, near the Orange line, on Flat river.

Dudley Sneed.

May 25. 75—4w

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, May 26.

The following gentlemen are candidates to represent this county in the next general assembly, viz.

In the Senate.

Dr. William Montgomery,
Michael Holt, esq.

Commons.

William M'Cauley, esq.
John Buon, esq.

For the Town.

John Scott, esq.

Electioneering.—So thoroughly opposed are we to the system of electioneering at present pursued in this state, that we are unwilling to let slip any opportunity of pressing the subject on the consideration of our readers. It is not merely *treating* at and previous to elections that we are opposed, but to *the whole system.* We would that elections should be the spontaneous choice of the people, uninfluenced by the combinations of interested individuals, or the flattery of "political quacks and charletans;" that the nominations as well as the elections, should be made by the people. It is a course pointed out by reason and common sense, as well as by the provisions of our constitution; and we find few who are not ready to acknowledge the propriety and necessity of its adoption. But alas! we can no where find the "firmness, the virtue and honesty" necessary to arrest a practice received from our fathers, though its evil and pernicious tendency be as apparent as the noon day sun!

Though the opinions we entertain on this subject are so evidently just, and so consonant with the best feelings of the community; yet so great is the apathy of the people generally, that we feel a necessity of bringing to our aid every auxiliary which may offer itself. It is well known that some others of the states of this confederacy are also cursed with this pernicious practice of electioneering; and among these is the state of Maryland. It is therefore that the editor of the Baltimore Morning Chronicle conceived it to be his duty to submit to his readers a short article of ours on this subject, which appeared in the Recorder of the 20th of April; and he has prefaced it with the following remarks, which apply with *no less* force to the citizens of North-Carolina, than to those of Maryland. North-Carolina too suffered her "privations in the cause of the revolution:" and, had better counsels been pursued, had her moral energies and her physical resources been cultivated, and her internal improvements been extended; she might have occupied a "lofty and commanding summit" among the republics of this union, and the true patriot would have been spared the mortification which he now feels, when comparing his native state with her more enterprising neighbors.

There is so much truth, so much moral propriety and force in the subjoined remarks, from the Hillsborough Recorder, that we have thought it our duty to submit them to the consideration of our readers. That most of the political ills which have heretofore befallen our state, arises from the causes therein set forth, there can be but little doubt.

That the system of electioneering, pursued in this and other of the republics in our confederacy, has tended to disseminate immoral and injurious practices among the people, no honest man will pretend to question. And while all individually deprecate the existence of the evil, but few are found to possess sufficient firmness, virtue and honesty, to arrest its pernicious career.

The evil is not without its remedy, that is wanting to ensure success to the effort at a corrective, is a manly determination to frown upon the attempt, of any ambitious aspirant, to hoodwink the people, by holding up to them measures pernicious to their moral and political welfare, as those by which too many of the elections are carried. The system of electioneering heretofore pursued is at once so repulsive to virtue, so inconsistent with political and moral propriety, that rather than subject himself and his fellow citizens to its baleful influences, the high-minded and true patriot, who would readily serve the state for the purpose of doing good, is deterred from entering the lists of so degrading a campaign, and makes room for political quacks and charletans, who instead of studying to advance the solid interests of the community, seek personal popularity and private aggrandizement, and thus lay the foundation for a diseased condition of the body politic.

While this odious state of things exist, the true patriot must sigh in vain to see Maryland ascend that lofty and commanding summit of true glory, to which by her generous privations in the cause of the revolution, she is so eminently entitled—he may look in vain to see a system of internal improvement, worthy of Maryland and creditable to her citizens commenced. Let us then arm ourselves with the shield of patriotism, and determine that our elections in future, shall be conducted by the rules of an honorable propriety, that the interests of the state shall be the only goal of our ambition; let us consign to deserved oblivion, those of our counsels who, in consulting the interests of self, forget that they are the representatives of Maryland—a state which from her local advantages and natural resources, deserves to be great, and to stand in the van of her sisters in the confederacy. When we shall thus have determined—when we shall have acted up to that determination, we may hope to see true greatness dawning upon her destiny, and to enjoy solid prosperity and happiness.

The following article, on the same subject, is from the Western Carolinian.

A notice is published in the Hillsborough paper of the fourth of May, for the citizens of Orange county to meet in that town on Tuesday, the 24th inst. immediately after the adjournment of the court, for the purpose of forming an association to discourage *electioneering!* This look like taking the bull by the horns in good earnest.—The practice of electioneering has become so palpably destructive of public morals, that we should suppose every *good* citizen would willingly contribute his aid and influence to discountenance it. We know no plan by which the debasing practice of gaining the suffrages of the people through the influence of intoxicating liquor, can be so effectually checked, as by means of *associations*, the members of which should stand pledged not to vote for any man, good or bad, who would descend to the use of the whiskey bottle, in order to gain his election. Such a plan, we believe, would ultimately do away the evil complained of, and leave the people free to vote for men whose probity and talents alone would recommend them to the public favor.

ELECTIONEERING.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Orange county, held at the court house in Hillsborough on Thursday the 26th ult. Dr. JAMES S. SMITH having been called to the chair, and Dr. THOS. J. FADDIS appointed secretary, the following resolutions, offered by Priestley H. Mangum, esq. were adopted.

Resolved by this meeting, That the custom which has hitherto prevailed in this county, of candidates for political preferment treating the people, during the canvass, with spirituous liquors, is injurious to morality, and is to be much deprecated by all correct men.—

Resolved, secondly, That it be recommended by this meeting, to the captain of each militia company in this county, to submit to his men, the propriety and expediency of chosing three or more persons of their body, to meet in convention, in the town of Hillsborough, on Thursday of the next county court of this county, for the purpose of devising some plan, rule or regulation, to discountenance and suppress, if practicable, the demoralizing custom of candidates for political preferment, in this county, treating the people with spirituous liquors, during their electioneering campaign.

Resolved, That general Bird, John M'Cauley, and col. Mullholan be appointed a committee to transmit, on behalf of this meeting, a copy of these resolutions to the captain of each militia company of this county, and request his co-operation in effecting the great object of this meeting.

JAS. S. SMITH, *Chairman.*
THOS. J. FADDIS, *Secretary.*

On the afternoon of the day on which we were visited by the hail storm, we are informed by the Warrenton Reporter "that a considerable wind, such as to raze sturdy oaks to the ground, accompanied by a shower of hail, was experienced in the neighborhood of Shockoe Springs, nine miles south of Warrenton."

The same paper also informs us, that on Saturday the 21st ult. "a tremendous hail storm was experienced in Nottoway county, Va. being generally of the size of a hen egg—which was attended with severe thunder and lightning—a servant belonging to a gentleman in the neighborhood of Jeter's having been killed in passing home from the field."

Distressing Accident—A friend in Stokes county informs us, that a fatal and most melancholy accident occurred on the 4th ult. A man by the name of John Evert, was employed, by Thomas Fisher, living a few miles this side of Salem, to clean out his well: on Wednesday, the 4th ult. Evert went into the well, and got the water nearly or quite out, and had begun scraping up the mud, when the rock wall above suddenly gave way, and buried the unfortunate man 30 feet beneath the rocks and earth. A number of the neighbors immediately collected, and worked incessantly from 9 o'clock in the morning till sunset, before they came to the dead body of Evert. He was found in an erect position, wedged in between rocks, but little bruised, although the vital spark of life was extinct.

Western Carolinian.

The court of Inquiry, sitting at the navy yard in this city, to inquire into the conduct of commodore Porter, in regard to the affair at Foxardo, and also in regard to the anti-piratical service generally, has closed the examination of witnesses, and is said to be engaged in making up its opinion. *Nat. Int.*

OHIO CANAL.

The route of the great canal through the state of Ohio to lake Erie, has at length been settled by the commissioners, to run through the Tuscarawas valley. The difference of expense in favor of the latter, we are informed, was two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars. On receipt of information at New Philadelphia, great testimonials of public joy were exhibited, by cannon, music, bells, and illumination. The most beneficial effects are anticipated from this important and extensive branch of inland navigation.

Cotton.—We are sorry to state that cotton is not so brisk as it was some days since. Purchasers are less anxious to buy at the present high rates, and holders generally seem less sanguine and not quite so firm. We have heard of no actual sales at a higher price than 28 cents, although 30 cents is asked for picked parcels, particularly for one or two lots from the banks of Chickahominy. Probably more than to any other cause the present depression is owing to the recent discouraging quotations from New York, where it is stated money has become scarce, and a very large stock having accumulated, the highest rate of fair Upland on Saturday was 27 cents. *Pet. Intel.*

A bill was passed by the legislature of New York, at its last session, appropriating $80.000 for the purpose of draining the Cayuga marshes; and it is estimated that 40.000 acres can thus be reclaimed, which will sell for $50 per acre: so that it is calculated the appropriation of $80.000 will ultimately produce $2.000,000, by the sale of the lands reclaimed, independent of the acquisition of so much valuable land to the state.

It is said Thomson's Island is to be abandoned as a place of rendezvous for our shipping employed on the West India station, and that a naval depot is to be established at Pensacola for that purpose.

Pensacola may not be quite so convenient as the former place, but no inconvenience attending the change can counterbalance the annual sacrifice of valuble lives which experience teaches must be the inevitable result of keeping up a naval establishment at Thomson's Island.

National Road.—The United States engineers, engaged in surveying the great mail road to New Orleans, arrived at Milledgville, at Geo. about the 1st ult. The editors of the Recorder observe, we had some conversation with these gentleman, from which we understood that the scarcity of stone and the deepness of the sand, in a few places, were the principal difficulties to be encountered on this lower route. To counterbalance these disadvantages, however, the surface of the country on this route is by far the most level—the road would pass through a number of commercial towns, and by the seats of government of several states—It would cross too *at the head of navigation*, a number of fine rivers, emptying into the Atlantic and the gulf of Mexico, thus affording, besides the rapid conveyance of the mail, great facilities to commerce and the transportation of troops, military stores, &c. *Pet. Rep.*

We learn from Washington, that letters have been received at the department of state, from Mr. Rush, accepting his appointment of secretary of the treasury. He expects to leave England for the U. S. some time in June.

John C. Symmes.—The Hamilton Advertiser (published in Ohio) of the 6th inst. says, that their fellow-citizen, Col. John C. Symmes, has accepted of the offer of the emperor of Russia made through Count Romanzoff, inviting him to undertake a North Polar expedition, under the patronage of that enlightened monarch. The editor of the Hamilton Advertiser remarks, "should this expedition prove successful, what reflections may be justly cast upon our governmen." But should it *not* prove successful, what then?

The following is the comparative difference between the proportion of two extraordinary characters of Boston.—Major Joseph Stevens, height 39¾ inches; weight 37 pounds; breadth across the shoulders 9½ inches; aged 21 years. Mr. Richard Seavers, usually called Big Dick, height 9 feet 8¾ inches, weight 309 pounds; circumference round the chest 4 feet 2 inches; aged 38 years.

A law has passed the congress of Colombia which condemns to death all citizens found engaged in the slave trade, either at sea or in the ports. All ships concerned in introducing slaves, on the coast of Colombia will be confiscated and the crew imprisoned for ten years; the slaves to be sent out of the country, or if they choose to remain and declared free.

A splended entertainment was given at Philadelphia, on Thursday week, to Commodore James Barron, as a testimonial of the regard and esteem in which he is held by the inhabitants of that city.—The mayor of the city presided, assisted by five of the most respectable gentlemen in Philadelphia, acting a vice presidents.—There were present, besides many of our own naval officers, as guests, General Cortes, admiral of the Mexican navy, Commodore Daniels, of the Colombian navy, and Colonel Palacio, consul general of Colombia.

Caution to Dentists.—A young man, a hatter by trade, employed a dentist in the city of New York, to regulate a tooth for him on Wednesday last. In performing the operation, the dentist injured the the jaw bone. The unfortunate man was at work on Thursday, but was seized with the lockjaw during the night and died on Friday.

Mr. Hume, in a speech on Indian Affairs delivered in the British house of commons on the 24th March, mentioned that a census of the population of British India, had been merely begun about twenty ago, and that no man could estimate the population within many millions; but that if he stated from 80 to 90 millions it would not be overrated. Many said he, carried it even to 100 millions.

Virginia Cotton.—In reply to some remarks of a Savannah editor, upon the subject of raising cotton in Virginia, editor of the Norfolk Herald makes the following statement:—

That the climate of Virginia is as favourable for the culture of cotton as Georgia, is not to be supposed; but the climate is so far propitious, that those who have undertaken to raise cotton, find it a more profitable crop at 10 cents per pound than Indian corn at $2½ per bbl. The quality of the cotton raised in Virginia, we are told by dealers in the article, is superior to the Georgia Uplands. For some years past the farmers on the south side of James river have been cultivating cotton very extensively, and we heard it estimated that nearly a fourth of the land heretofore planted with Indian corn has this year been appropriated to the cultivation of cotton. Our climate has undergone a manifest change within the last 20 years greatly in favor of the growth of cotton—the spring being more cool and the fall season much warmer and more uniform in its temperature than formerly."

The baker outwitted.—A chimney sweeper's boy went into a baker's shop for a two penny loaf, and conceiving it to be diminutive in size, he remarked to the baker, he did not believe it was weight. "Never mind that, (replied the man of dough,) you will have the *less to carry.*"—"True," rejoined the lad, and throwing on the counter three half pence, left the shop. The baker called after him that he had not paid money enough. Never mind that, (hallowed the boy) you wil have the *less to count.*"

Colonization Society.

There are many of our readers, we are persuaded, who wish well to this association. To them it will give great satisfaction to learn, that it gains friends all over country. One gentleman Edenton, North Carolina, to his immortal honor, has offered to pay, himself, a thousand dollars, for the transportation of a hundred free persons of color from that vicinity, if they will go, under the auspices of the society, or for the transportation of so many as will go at the rate of $10 each. Another case may be mentioned, equally honorable to a widow lady in that neighborhood. A respectable free colored man has for his wife a slave of this lady, by whom he has several children. If he will go to Africa, the lady presents him his wife and children, as free as himself.—She knows probably, that freedom to them, in the present condition of free blacks in that part of the country, will be no change for the better. She seeks at once their moral, intellectual and physical regeneration, in desiring to transplant the whole family to Africa, throwing her own pecuniary interest wholly out of the question. *Nat. Intel.*

The editor of the Newalk Gazette offers a prenium of a year's paper for the best written Dunning address to his delinquent customers, which shall be received within one month, and be judged to answer the purpose.

Conscientiousness.—Sir Mathew Hale drew up a list of 'things necessary to be continually had in remembrance' for his government on the bench; among them are these:

That, in the administration of justice, I am intrusted for God, the king and country: that it must be done uprightly, deliberately, resolutely.

That, in the execution of judgment, I carefully lay aside my own passions, and not give way to them, however provoked.

That I be wholly intent upon the business I am about, remitting all other cares and thoughts as unseasonable and interruptions.

That, I never engage myself in the beginning of any cause, but reserve myself unprejudiced till the whole be heard.

That, I be not too rigid in matters purely conscientious, where all the harm is diversity of judgment.

That, I be not biassed with compassion to the poor or favor to the rich, in point of justice.

To be short and sparing at meals, that I may be the fitter for business.

THE GRAVE YARD.

"Low lies the head and still the tongue
Of those who fought, and spake, and sung."

I never shun a grave yard: the thoughtful melancholy which it inspires is grateful, rather than disagreeable to me. It gives me no pain to travel on the green roof of the dark mansion whose chambers I must soon occupy; I often wander from choice, to a place where there is neither solitude nor society. Something human is there—but the folly, the vanities, the pretensions, the pride of humanity are gone. Men are there, but their passions are hushed and their spirits are still—malevolence, has lost its power of harming—appetite is sated— ambition lies low, and lust is cold—anger has done raging, all disputes have ended, all revelry is over, the the fellest animosity is deeply buried, and the darkest sins are deeply confined by the thickly piled clods of the valley: vice is dumb and powerless, and all is waiting in silence for the voice of Archangel and the trump of God.

MARRIED,

In Greensborough, by the Rev. E. E. Caruthers, the Rev. JOHN RANKIN, to Miss POLLY M. PAISLEY, daughter of the Rev. Wm. D. Paisley.

In Fayetteville, on the 25th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, THOS. C. HOOPER, esq. attorney at law, to Miss ELIZA DONALDSON, daughter of the late Robert Donaldson, esq. of that place.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the practice of electioneering is likely to vitiate the morals of the community, and has a tendency to disseminate vice throughout every section of the state, by inebriating the people, lying, slandering, evil speaking, false representations, and in a word, by all manner of wickedness; which practice is likely to drive out of the service of the state all our best citizens, and moral worth, and deprive the state of the services of her most valuable and intelligent men; I, therefore, request the punctual attendance of all the freemen of Guilford county, especially the members of the Presbyterian, Quaker, Methodist, and Baptist churches, to meet at Greensborough on the fourth day of July next, to form and enter upon some plan by which this hidra monster of iniquity may be put down.

A Citizen.

20th May, 1825. 75c

Trunk Lost.

WAS lost on the Fayetteville road, between Mrs. M'Lane's and this place, from a wagon belonging to Thomas Palmer, a Trunk of books, directed to Mrs Mary Flemming, Hillsborough. The finder, on delivering said trunk with its contents at this office, will receive five dollars reward.

May 30. 76—3w

STRAYED,

From the subscriber, on the 2d instant, a likely Filly, about fifteen months old, of a roanish colour, has a small white spot on her forehead, and had on when she went away a small bell. I expect she has followed some waggon. Any information of said filly will be thankfully received by me, by letter or otherwise, the letter directed to Col. H. Sims's, or to the widow Dilliard's. A liberal reward will be given for her delivery to me, in the lower part of Orange county, near the road leading from Hillsborough to Raleigh.

William Roan.

May 26. 76—3wp

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE of hand for sixty dollars, drawn by John Witherspoon in favour of the subscriber. All persons are therefore forewarned trading for the same.

John Dixson.

May 26. 76—3w

PLENTY of excellent BACON and LARD for sale low for cash or on a short credit.

John Roberts.

May 30. 76—3w

Houses and Lots For Sale in Hillsborough.

THE subscriber offers for sale her houses and lots on King street, about one hundred yards west of the market house in Hillsborough. The lots are well improved, each containing comfortable dwelling and other necessary out houses, are adjoining each other, and contain an half acre each. There is on the lots a well, affording excellent water at all seasons of the year. A credit of one, two and three years will be given; and, if the purchaser wishes, a negro girl will be taken in part payment. The lots will be sold together or separately, to suit the convenience of purchasers. Persons wishing to purchase town property are invited to view the premises, as they will doubtless be pleased with their situation. Any persons desirous of purchasing the above named houses and lots will apply to Thomas Clancy, esq. of Hillsborough, or to the subscriber living near the Cross Road meeting house, in Orange county.

Elizabeth Dickey.

May 30. 76—4w

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

MY LOVE.

I've often view'd that glowing light
Which sparkles all the livelong night
In yonder azure sky;
But dull indeed is that bright star,
When with it I my love's compare,
The lustre of her eye.

That mild, yet keen and frank blue eye,
In which we all the soul descry,
And read the noblest heart,
Doth in its little sphere revolve,
And all my soul in love dissolve
With a bewitching art.

O yes; that smooth enticing glance,
With graceful glow, and eloquence,
Tells more than tongue can prove;
I *know* from that expressive look,
Which from the heart its lesson took,
That thou, thou too canst love.

And, O! again, 'tis there I view
A mind as pure as heavenly dew
Distil'd on fragrant flowers;
Sweet modesty and innocence,
And virtue fair, with true good sense,
Are there in all their powers.

I 've heard the balmy forest ring,
While "blooming warblers of the spring"
Harmonious anthems sung;
The harp sends dulcet notes above;
But O! no music 's like my love—
The music of her tongue.

She speaks, and no discordant sound
In her enchanting notes is found;
For all is harmony:
With virgin rose-enamel'd cheeks,
She talks of love, of heaven she speaks,
And would always charm me.

I 've oft the flower's sweets inhaled,
While gentle spring their scents retail'd
Profusely o'er the earth;
But e'en Idumea's spicy groves
Were ne'er so luscious as my love's
Delectable soft breath.

The sun's exhilarating beams
Were ne'er so cheering as those charms
Which glow around her face:
In her all sweetness is combined,
That decks the frame, adorns the mind
With unaffected grace.

O! had I all the wealth that 's seen,
From top of yonder mountain green
Spread o'er the verdant groves,
The lowing herds, the fleecy flocks,
And all the farms, and all the stocks,
I 'd make them all my love's.

Yon hill, where soft the zephyr blows,
Near which the little Eno flows,
Invites us there to roam;
A mansion, strew'd with vernal flowers,
Rear'd under its elysian bowers,
Would make us a sweet home.

There, from th' bustle of town we 'd rest,
(With limpid streams of pleasure blest,)
Beneath contentment's shade.
But why pursue this pleasing dream,
And hope to realize a stream
Of fancied waters made!

"Gay visions of unreal bliss,"
Like seamen who their haven miss,
Delusive hopes enshrine!
Then why indulge the golden dream
Of bliss that fills the chrystal stream,
But ne'er can flow to mine!

But, lovely girl, where'er I rove,
Through flowery lawn, or verdant grove,
Where Flora's shrine may be,
I'll cull the flowers of richest hue,
Made fragrant by the heavenly dew,
And twine a wreath for thee.

THE WANDERER.

From the Boston Medical Intelligencer.

POWER OF FRICTION.

To this good city of Boston there came, about a year or two ago, a person who professed, as his fathers had done, to have the gift of healing surgical diseases. Without education, he was up to reducing luxations, adjusting fractures, and curing diseases of the joints which had been chronic for a number of years, and which had resisted the remedies of the most learned and skilful surgeons. This person was bred a blacksmith in a neighboring state, and exercised the functions of his hardy profession with rather more credit than pecuniary advantage; but being persuaded that he was destined by nature to deal with the more rational part of creation—to give feet and legs to men and women, rather than shoes to horses, he dropped the sledge and took in good earnest to fomentations, bandages, and friction, which he has recently applied to several of our friends with great effect, and we must add, in many cases with wonderful success.

We profess to be no believers in miracles, but it is hard to account for some of the surprising and well attested cases which have been wrought by this prodigy. His great panacea is *friction*;—this he applies at all hours, to all persons, and in all cases, but only in one manner; the great secret is to rub hard, for a long time, and always downward; that is, from the shoulder towards the fingers—from the thighs towards the feet. Thus he drives the disease before him, till entirely worried out, it is glad to make its escape though it be by the very extremity of the nails. Fomentations are applied on the same principle; thus if a man has the hip disease, instead of applying blisters, &c. over the part affected, he envelopes the whole leg below in linen kept constantly drenched in a hot decoction of cherry tree bark, and by rubbing downwards five or six times a day, for an hour or so at a time, or until his patient is completely drowned in sweet from extreme pain and exertion to sustain it, he both drives and draws the disease from its covert, and carries it off through the feet. By these powerful means he has given great relief and effected some perfect cures to our own personal knowledge, though for ourselves we must confess we should a little rather have the disease take its flight by means of a blister, by a short cut through the skin, than carried down thro' the whole limb. The bandages are used only to restore strength after the malady is removed.

This man has two or three expressions which he uses on all occasions; thus if a man goes to him with a complaint in the knee which has been the cause of lameness many months, he immediately says "there is a bone out" !!! or "there is callus formed and it must be broken." However ridiculous these expressions may appear to an anatomist, and however clearly they may demonstrate the perfect ignorance of this man both of human anatomy and physiology, yet two things are certain—first, that these expressions are believed to be literally true by gentlemen of good education, who ought to know better; and secondly, that, with his mistaken notions of the structure and functions of the system, the doctor contrives to cure its diseases without any correct theory, his practice has been in some cases surprisingly successful.

A gentleman went to him who had long been on crutches, on account of a disease in the foot; he was immediately told there was a callus there which must be broken: the crutches however were broken first and thrown into the fire—then seizing the foot with both hands, he gave it such a tremendous wrench, that he came near having his own skull broken also; for the enraged patient sprung from his chair, and would have thrown it at the doctor with all violence, but for the intercession of the by standers. When his pain and his anger had subsided a little, he was directed to walk across the room, without the most remote expectation of being able to execute a task he had not the power of doing for so long a time; he was indced to make the attempt, and to his great astonishment, succeeded to a charm. The promenade four or five times repeated, he was directed to *walk off*, which he did in a very handsome style, after paying a liberal fee, and being impressed with the most profound gratitude to his cruel benefactor.

Another gentleman had for many years been slightly incommoded by a small osseous tumour on the metacarpal bone of the middle finger. More from curiosity than faith he showed it to the doctor, who applied friction to the arm a few successive days, and then told our friend that his *callus* would shortly disappear—which indeed it did in a very few days.

One of our most respectable citizens, who had been confined to his house for years by a chronic affection of one of the lower extremities, after submitting a while to the terrible rubbing of our hero, was seen to walk down to his counting house without serious inconvenience; ladies who had not been able to dance for several winters, have been enabled by his art to grace the ball with perfect ease to themselves, and great satisfaction to their friends; gentlemen who had been long in the habit of wearing slings, canes or crutches, have laid them aside by his means; withered limbs have been restored to their original fullness, and despondent hearts to bright hopes and unexpected buoyancy.

These are all facts, attested by evidence which cannot be got over without denying the validity of human testimony. We believe the great art of this man, who, common candour compels us to say, has been of benefit to many of our citizens, is, that having been formerly a blacksmith he can rub harder than those persons to whom the application of friction is usually entrusted. By this means, free circulation is restored to vessels which had exercised their functions with torpor and debility, and the main string of life and strength being thus brought into vigorous life and action, chronic maladies are overcome, and the natural powers of the system and the part diseased, again assume their wonted ascendency.—Thus may most of his cures be accounted for without involving any mystery; but there are some which stagger our power of explanation, and would appear almost incredible of Prince Hohenlohe himself.

We have no acquaintance with the individual alluded to in these remarks, and they are made without any reference to him personally. The facts have been stated to us, it is true, by his friends and those who have derived benefit at his *hands*, but they are persons of the highest respectability, and who are entitled to the most implicit belief; and we have thought it our duty to state the case to our readers, merely to show the power of friction—of what immense advantage it often is to the recipient, and how much celebrity it can confer on any one who applies it with force and perseverance.

Bost. Med. Intel.

HINTS TO CHURCH GOERS.

[Some of our readers may suspect the following to have been particularly adapted for the meridian of Washington. To avoid the suspicion of personality, we assure them that we have copied it literally from "The ladies Garland," where it appers as an "extract from a London paper." *Nat. Intel.*

"Said I, do you know what that woman was who went out of church this evening, immediately after the last singing was through? O, said my wife, that is Mrs Fidget. Well, said I, it seems to me, she might as well have staid another minute, and gone out with the rest of the assembly, it would only have added one to the eighty nine minutes she did stay; she would then have saved her reputation with the audience, and have participated in the blessings so fervently invoked by the minister. To be sure, said my wife, but you know, one might as well make a wild-cat sit still as one of that family, when the family blood begins to operate. Yes, said Miss Twitter, who is "staying" at my house, and it always operates, I think. It's a pity, said I, that folks are not better brought up; but this does not appear near so bad to me as it did to see Mr. Hasty get up and go out evidently in a rage, the other evening, because the sermon was a little too long. Ah, said my good old father, who is visiting us, and sat with us by the fire, the house of God is the place to be humble, and meek, and penitent. And, continued he, I could not but be grieved to see many of your congregation, who, while the blessing was pronounced, were busy in getting their hats, putting on their gloves, and opening their pew doors, with an apparent eagerness to get out scarcely concealed by a regard for decency. The gate of Heaven, said he, is the place, at which we should love to stay and linger, rather than hurry off. How little can they be sensible of the solemn import of the benediction! We were all affected by the earnest and solemn manner in which the old gentleman spoke. It appears to me, said I, that people ought to be willing to stay until service is out, and careful not to disturb others, by coming in after it is begun. There is one young man who has lately come to our meeting, who seems to make it a point to come in just after the congregation have got still and the services are begun. I dont know who he is, but he appears as if he got up late, or else wanted to be seen. That's Dr. Camomile, said my wife. He has his patients to visit Sunday mornings, you know, said Miss Twitter, with a shrewd look. Well, said I, until he learns better manners, he shan't have me for a patient. I never mean to look about, said my wife, but four or five Sundays ago a young man and woman sat in a pew just before me, who conducted in a very silly manner. That's Mr. Bitterstreet and his new wife, said Miss Twitter, but you must excuse it. It is strange, said my wife, how many improprieties there are committed at church; people take up a psalm book and read while the minister is addressing them—a thing they would think very indecent any where else; they will whisper, and drum with their fingers, and in various ways disturb those around them; and people too who would not for the world be thought impolite. They will suffer their children to conduct in a manner at church which shows the whole congregation that they are not governed at home—they—Alas, said I, I wish people had been better brought up." Q.

ANDROCLES AND THE LION.

Androcles was the slave of a noble Roman who was a proconsul of Africk. He had been guilty of a fault for which his master would have put him to death, had he not found an opportunity to escape out of his hands, and fled into the deserts of Numidia. Among the barren sands, and almost dead with heat and hunger, he saw a cave in the side of a rock. He went into it, and finding at the end of it a place to sit down upon, rested there for some. At length to his great surprise a huge overgrown Lion entered at the mouth of the cave, and seeing a man at the upper end of it, immediately made towards him. Androcles gave himself for gone; but the Lion instead of treating him as he expected, laid his paw upon his lap, and with a complaining kind of voice fell a licking his hand. Androcles after having recovered himself from the fright he was in, observed the Lion's paw to be exceedingly swelled by a large thorn that stuck in it. He immediately pulled it out and by squeezing the paw very gently made a great deal of corrupt matter run out of it, which probably freed the Lion from the great anguish he had felt some time before. The Lion left him upon receiving this good office from him, and soon returned with a fawn which he had just killed. This he laid down at the feet of his benefactor, and went off again in pursuit of his prey. Androcles, after having sodden the flesh of it by the sun, subsisted upon it, till the lion had supplied him with another. He lived many days in this frightful solitude, the Lion catering for him with great assiduity. Being tired at length of this savage society, he was resolved to deliver himself up into his master's hands, and suffer the worst effects of his displeasure, rather than be thus driven out from mankind. His master, as was customary for the proconsuls of Africk, was at that time getting together a present of all the largest lions that could be found in the country, in order to send them to Rome, that they might furnish out a show for the Roman people. Upon his poor slave's surrendering himself into his hands, he ordered him to be carried away to Rome as soon as the lions were in readiness to be sent, and that for his crime he should be exposed to fight with one of the lions in the Amphitheatre as usual, for the diversion of the people. This was all performed accordingly. Androcles, after such a strange run of fortune, was now in the area of the theatre amidst thousands of spectators, expecting every moment when his antagonist would come out upon him. At length a huge monstrous lion leaped out from the place where he had been kept hungry for the show. He advanced with great rage towards the man: but on a sudden, after having regarded him a little wistfully, fell to the ground, and crept towards his feet with all the signs of blindishment and caress. Androcles, after a short pause, discovered that it was his old Numidian friend, and immediately renewed his acquaintance with him. Their mutual congratulations were very surprising to the beholders, who upon hearing an account of the whole matter from Androcles, ordered him to be pardoned and the lion to be given up into his possession. Androcles returned at Rome the civilities which he had received from him in the deserts of Africk. Dion Cassius says, that he himself saw the man leading the Lion about the streets of Rome, the people every where gathered about them, and repeating to one another, *hic est Leo hospes hominis, hic est homo medicus Liconis*. This is the Lion who was the man's host, this is the man who was the Lion's phisician.

VARIETY.

BEAUTY—BY SHAKESPEARE.

Beauty is but a vain, a fleeting good,
A shining gloss, that fadeth suddenly,
A flower, that dies when almost in the bud,
A brittle glass, that breaketh presently.
A fleeting good, a gloss, a glass, a flower,
Lost, faded, broken, dead within an hour.

As goods, when lost, are wond'rous seldom found,
As fading gloss, no rubbing can excite,
As flowers, when dead, we trample on the ground,
As broken glass, no cement can unite,
So beauty blemished once, is ever lost,
In spite of physic, painting, pains, and cost.

EDUCATION.

It is a companion which no misfortune can depress—no crime can destroy—no enemy can alienate—no despotism enslave. At home, a friend—abroad, an introduction—in solitude, a solace,—and in society, an ornament. It chastens vice—it guides virtue—it gives at once grace and government to genious—without it, what is MAN? A splendid slave; a reasoning savage! vascillating between the dignity of an intelligence derived from God; and the degradation of passion participated with brutes.

ADVICE TO THE FEMALE SEX.

PERICLES, in a funeral oration on some brave Athenians who were slain in battle, after having addressed himself to the several ranks and orders of his countrymen, and shown them how they should behave themselves in the public cause, thus speaks to the *female part* of his audience—

"——And as for you, I shall advise you in very few words. Aspire only to those virtues that are peculiar to your sex, follow your natural modesty, and think it your greatest commendation not to be talked of one way or other."

Virtue the only true source of nobility.

"——Whoe'er amid the sons
Of reason, valor, liberty and virtue,
Displays distinguish'd merit, is a NOBLE
Of nature's own creation. Such have risen,
Sprung from the dust, or where had been our
honours?
And such, in radiant bands, will rise again."

WOMAN

Is a very nice and complicated machine. Her springs are infinitely delicate, and differ from those of man, pretty nearly as the work of a repeating watch does from that of a town clock. Look at her; how delicately formed! Examine her senses; how exquisite and nice! Observe her understanding: how subtle and acute. But look into her heart, there is the watch work, composed of parts so minute in themselves, and so wonderfully combined, that they must be seen by a microscopic eye, to be clearly apprehended.

The perception of woman is as quick as lightning. Her penetration is intuition. I had almost said instinct. By a glance of her eye she shall draw a deep and just conclusion. Ask her how she formed it; she cannot answer the question. The philosopher reduces inferences; and they shall be right; but he goes to the head of the staircase, if I may say so, by slow degrees, and mounting step by step. She arrives at the top of the staircase as well as he; but whether she leaped or flew there is more than she knows herself.

The soul, in dreams of pain, suffers more than it would with the body, if the imagined distress were real, and the same thing obtains with respect to *happy* conceptions. May we not then deduce by analogy the conclusion, that in a separate state of existence, our felicity or misery will be more exquisitely felt than when it is divided with the body?

No dreamer can doubt that there is a spiritual state to succeed this temporal.

THE MUSEUM

Of Foreign Literature and Science.

THIS work, as its title implies, is composed of selections from foreign journals. A few words may show that is however far from being adverse to our institutions or literature—and that, on the contrary, it may have an important effect in preventing the dessemination of doctrines in discordance with the principles upon which our society is constituted. Some of the British Reviews and Magazines are reprinted in this country exactly as they appear at home, and they, as well as those which are not published here, embrace much matter of little interest and no advantage to our readers—and which is not unfrequently fitted to vitiate their literary taste, their morals, or their political principles. But while it cannot be denied that there is in all these foreign Journals a large part which consists of details and speculations which are uninteresting to American readers, or mischievous in their political or moral tendency, it is equally certain that a considerable portion of their contents is of general application and of interest and value, and that they embrace much that is in a very high degree interesting and curious—practical, sound and able—refined and elegant; much that will excite thought and refine the imagination—that will "raise the genius and mend the heart." And when we consider that the greatest philosophers and statesmen as well as poets, critics and other men of literature, now find the *periodical press* the channel through which their opinions can be conveyed with the greatest certainty and effect to the greatest number of men, it will appear very evident, that a knowledge of what is thus written and done abroad in necessary to the successful cultivation of our own literature, as important to the politician, scholar and man of business, as well as to him who reads solely for amusement.

To persons who reside at a distance from the great depositories of New Books and Inventions, a work conducted upon this plan is peculiarly important, as affording to them the opportunity of keeping pace, in some degree with the progress of knowledge, at a very trifling expense of money or time.

When it is added, that most of the literature of the day is not easily accessible in any other than this form to our *families*, it will readily be acknowledged that a work conducted upon the plan of the MUSEUM *may be* in a considerable degree interesting and valuable. How far this Journal has been successful in indeavoring to merit these appellations, must be determined by the public; and the rapid increase of the subscription list is the most gratifying proof of success.

Terms of Publication

The MUSEUM is published by E. Littell, Philadelphia. A number appears every month—and the subscription price is Six Dollars a year, payable in advance.

It will be sent free of postage to every subscriber, *so long as he continues to pay in advance.*

The Museum began in July, 1822,—and all the back numbers may be obtained on the above conditions.

☞ Subscriptions for this work received at this office, where a specimen of the work may be seen.

May 10.